THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1799. [No. 1958.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. C.)
The Schooner DOLPHIN,
JOSEPH SAUNDERS, Maſter;
WILL ſail by the 26th Inſt.—
For Freight apply to
GILES HOSIER and SON.
Newport, Oct. 15, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Three CERTIFICATES of Funded Stock LOST, ſtanding on the Books of the Loan-Office in the State of Rhode-Iſland, in the Name of ANN JOHNSON, of Wrentham (Widow).

	D. Cts.
No. 232, for Six per Cent. Stock Annuity, for	40 56
232 Three per Cent. for	30 41
232 Deferred, for	20 28
Total,	91 25

And that an Application will be made, to have the ſame Certificates renewed, by
THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
of Eaſt-Greenwich.
October 12, 1799.

To be Leaſed for Two Years, at AUCTION, on Friday, the 25th Inſtant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.
The Houſe, Garden, and a convenient Stable, with a Store, ſuitable for the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, formerly improved by Azariah Albro, Leather-Dreſſer, in Broad-Street.
EDWARD STANHOPE.
Newport, Oct. 14, 1799.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,
APPLE-TREES, Cherry-Trees, Peach-Trees, all ingrafted; Quince Trees and about Four Hundred Poplar Trees, two and three Years old.
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JOHN ATTWOOD
Reſpectfully acquaints the Public,
THAT he continues the BAKING BUSINESS, on the Point, near the Ferry.——He returns his ſincere Thanks to the former Cuſtomers, and ſolicits a Continuance of their Cuſtom.
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A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.
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PELEG BROWN.
And thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcriber,
SAMUEL UNDERWOOD, *Adm'r.*
South-Kingstown, Aug. 12, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:
From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.
(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—*AS FOLLOWS:*—
Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
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RETURNING,
Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.
EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.
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ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,
PETER CRARY & CO.
Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT, *ss.*
BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:
NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq; Collector of the Diſtrict of Newport, againſt One Barrel of Brown Sugar imported from the Havanna, in the Sloop Good Intent, John Dennis, Maſter, and landed from ſaid Sloop without a Permit, contrary to Law:—And that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a Diſtrict Court to be holden at Providence, on the Third Tueſday of November next.
W. PECK, *Marſhal.*
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BY Order of the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict,
There will be expoſed for Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the firſt Day of November next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Wharf of HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq; in Newport, the SLOOP RANGER.——Said Sloop having been adjudged forfeit, for having been fitted, equipped and employed, in tranſporting SLAVES from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statue of the United States in ſuch Caſe made and provided.
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Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

INVASION OF HOLLAND.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 3, 1799.

Vice-Admiral Mitchell, *to* Evan Nepean.

Iſis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Auguſt 30, 1799, 2 *P. M.*

SIR—I have the great ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vleiter, ſurrendered to the ſquadron under my command, without firing a gun, agreeable to a ſummons I ſent this morning. The Dutch ſquadron is to be held for the orders of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for my farther proceedings. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

A Liſt of the Dutch Squadron,

Taken poſſeſſion of in the Texel, by Vice-Admiral Mitchell, *Auguſt* 30, 1799.

Waſhington, Rear-Admiral Story, Capt. Capeille, 74 guns.
Gelderland, Capt. Waldeck, 68 guns.
Admiral de Ruyter, Capt. Huijs, 68 guns.
Utrecht, Capt. Kolf, 68 guns.
Cerberus, Capt. de Jong, 68 guns.
Leyden, Capt. Van Braam, 68 guns.
Beſchermer, Capt. Bilbracht, 54 guns.
Batavier, Capt. Van Senden, 54 guns; under the Vleiter.
Amphitrite, Capt. Scutter, 44 guns; under the Vleiter.
Mars, Capt. de Sock, 44 guns.
Ambuſcade, Capt. Riverij, 32 guns.
Galathea, Capt. Droop, 16 guns.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

SUMMONS to Adm. STORY.

Iſis, under ſail, in line of battle, Aug. 30, 1799.

Sir—I deſire you will inſtantly hoiſt the flag of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately conſidered as the friend of the King of Great-Britain, my moſt gracious Sovereign, otherwiſe take the conſequences. Painful will be to me the loſs of blood it will occaſion, but the guilt will be on your own head.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) ANDREW MITCHELL.

To Rear-Admiral Story, *or the Commander in Chief of the Dutch Squadron.*

SECOND SUMMONS.

Iſis, Auguſt 30, 1799.

The underſigned, Vice-Admiral in the ſervice of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition, to reſtore the Stadtholder and the old and lawful Conſtitution of the Seven United Provinces, guaranteed by his Majeſty, having agreed that in conſequence of the ſummons to Rear-Admiral *Story*, the ſhips after hoiſting the ancient colours, will be conſidered as in the ſervice of the Allies of the Britiſh Crown, and under the orders of his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General of the Seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ſhips, and to ſummon them by the ſame to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſo that no complaints may be repreſented by the officers, the underſigned will ſend on board of each of the ſhips to keep proper order, until the intentions of his Majeſty, and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, as Admiral-General, ſhall be known, for the farther deſtination of theſe ſhips, on account of which deſpatches will be immediately ſent off. And to make them aware, that in caſe their conduct ſhould not be ſo as may be expected, from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange on this occaſion, any exceſs or irregularity will be puniſhed with the ſeverity which the diſorders committed may merit.

A. MITCHELL

To this second summons, the Dutch Admiral, Story, *returned the following answer:*

ADMIRAL!

Your ſuperiority in point of force, nor your threat, that the reſponſibility for the ſhedding of blood would fall upon me, could not have prevented me from ſhowing, till the laſt moment, what I might, in different circumſtances, have been enabled to do, for my honour, and for my Sovereign, which I acknowledge only in the people of Batavia and their repreſentatives. But the enſigns of the Prince of Orange has effected what they were intended to do: The traitors whom it has been my great misfortune to command, have refuſed to fight, and nothing is left to me and my brave officers but a hopeleſs vexation—the dreadful feelings of our preſent ſituation. I ſurrender to you the fleet which I can no longer command, and from this moment you are under the obligation to look to the ſecurity of me and my few brave officers and ſeamen who are on board the Batavian fleet, for I conſider myſelf and them as priſoners of war.

Auguſt 30. *(Signed)* STORY.

Iſis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Auguſt 31, 1799.

Sir—It blowing ſtrong from the South-Weſt, and alſo the flood tide, I could not ſend away my ſhort letter of laſt night; I therefore have, in addition, to requeſt you will lay before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the morning of yeſterday I got the ſquadron under weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and to prepare for battle. In running in, two of the line of battle ſhips, Ratiſan and America, and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We paſſed the Helder Point and Mars Diep, and continued our courſe along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch ſquadron laying at ancho in a line at the Red Buoy, in the E. S. E. courſe. The Latona frigate got off, and joined me; but as the two line of battle ſhips did not, I cloſed the line. About half paſt ten I ſent Captain Rennie, of the Victor, with a ſummons to the Dutch Admiral as it was Lord Duncan's wiſh that I ſhould do ſo; and in her way ſhe picked up a flag of truce, with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Capt. Rennie very properly brought them on board, and from a converſation of a few minutes I was induced to anchor in a line, a ſhort diſtance from the Dutch ſquadron, at their earneſt requeſt. They returned with my poſitive orders not to alter the poſition of the ſhips, nor do any thing whatſoever to them, and in one hour to ſubmit, or take the conſequences.—In leſs than the time they returned with a verbal anſwer, that they ſubmitted according to the ſummons, and ſhould conſider themſelves (the Officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my farther proceedings. I have now the honour to encloſe you herewith the line of battle in which the ſquadron advanced, a copy of my ſummons to the Dutch Admiral, and alſo a liſt of the Dutch fleet. Admiral Story's flag is down. I have ſent an Officer on board each of his ſhips, to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themſelves requeſted that it ſhould be ſo. I have alſo furniſhed them with the Prince of Orange's ſtandard, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under theſe colours. To maintain quiet among their crews, I iſſued a ſhort Manifeſto, of which I alſo encloſe a copy herewith. The animated exertions and conduct of the whole ſquadron are far above any praiſe I can beſtow on them; but I ſhall ever feel moſt ſenſibly impreſſed on my heart their ſpirited conduct, during the whole of this buſineſs. We have all felt the ſame zeal, for the honour of our Sovereign and our country; and although the concluſion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit I may ſay, in ſome meaſure, is ſtill not the leſs due to my ſquadron; and if I had brought them to action, I truſt it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this preſent war. The Dutch were aſtoniſhed and thunderſtruck at the approach of our ſquadron, never believing it poſſible that we could ſo ſoon have laid down the buoys, and led down to them in line of battle, in a channel where they themſelves go through with but one or two ſhips at a time. I have ſent Lieutenant Collier with theſe deſpatches, who will give their Lordſhips every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch ſquadron, and was alſo on ſhore with me as my Aid-de-Camp, on the day of landing. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

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(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

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SECOND SUMMONS.

Iſis, Auguſt 30, 1799.

The underſigned, Vice-Admiral in the ſervice of his Majeſty the King of Great-Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition, to reſtore the Stadtholder and the old and lawful Conſtitution of the Seven United Provinces, guaranteed by his Majeſty, having agreed that in conſequence of the ſummons to Rear-Admiral *Story*, the ſhips after hoiſting the ancient colours, will be conſidered as in the ſervice of the Allies of the Britiſh Crown, and under the orders of his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General of the Seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ſhips, and to ſummon them by the ſame to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſo that no complaints may be repreſented by the officers, the underſigned will ſend on board of each of the ſhips to keep proper order, until the intentions of his Majeſty, and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, as Admiral-General, ſhall be known, for the farther deſtination of theſe ſhips, on account of which deſpatches will be immediately ſent off. And to make them aware, that in caſe their conduct ſhould not be ſo as may be expected, from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange on this occaſion, any exceſs or irregularity will be puniſhed with the ſeverity which the diſorders committed may merit.

A. MITCHELL

To this ſecond ſummons, the Dutch Admiral, Story, *returned the following anſwer:*

ADMIRAL!

Your ſuperiority in point of force, nor your threat, that the reſponſibility for the ſhedding of blood would fall upon me, could not have prevented me from ſhowing, till the laſt moment, what I might, in different circumſtances, have been enabled to do, for my honour, and for my Sovereign, which I acknowledge only in the people of Batavia and their repreſentatives. But the enſigns of the Prince of Orange has effected what they were intended to do: The traitors whom it has been my great misfortune to command, have refuſed to fight, and nothing is left to me and my brave officers but a hopeleſs vexation—the dreadful feelings of our preſent ſituation. I ſurrender to you the fleet which I can no longer command, and from this moment you are under the obligation to look to the ſecurity of me and my few brave officers and ſeamen who are on board the Batavian fleet, for I conſider myſelf and them as priſoners of war.

Auguſt 30. *(Signed)* STORY.

Iſis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Auguſt 31, 1799.

Sir—It blowing ſtrong from the South-Weſt, and alſo the flood tide, I could not ſend away my ſhort letter of laſt night; I therefore have, in addition, to requeſt you will lay before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the morning of yeſterday I got the ſquadron under weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and to prepare for battle. In running in, two of the line of battle ſhips, Ratiſan and America, and the Latona frigate, took the ground. We paſſed the Helder Point and Mars Diep, and continued our courſe along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch ſquadron laying at ancho in a line at the Red Buoy, in the E. S. E. courſe. The Latona frigate got off, and joined me; but as the two line of battle ſhips did not, I cloſed the line. About half paſt ten I ſent Captain Rennie, of the Victor, with a ſummons to the Dutch Admiral as it was Lord Duncan's wiſh that I ſhould do ſo; and in her way ſhe picked up a flag of truce, with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Capt. Rennie very properly brought them on board, and from a converſation of a few minutes I was induced to anchor in a line, a ſhort diſtance from the Dutch ſquadron, at their earneſt requeſt. They returned with my poſitive orders not to alter the poſition of the ſhips, nor do any thing whatſoever to them, and in one hour to ſubmit, or take the conſequences.—In leſs than the time they returned with a verbal anſwer, that they ſubmitted according to the ſummons, and ſhould conſider themſelves (the Officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my farther proceedings. I have now the honour to encloſe you herewith the line of battle in which the ſquadron advanced, a copy of my ſummons to the Dutch Admiral, and alſo a liſt of the Dutch fleet. Admiral Story's flag is down. I have ſent an Officer on board each of his ſhips, to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themſelves requeſted that it ſhould be ſo. I have alſo furniſhed them with the Prince of Orange's ſtandard, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under theſe colours. To maintain quiet among their crews, I iſſued a ſhort Manifeſto, of which I alſo encloſe a copy herewith. The animated exertions and conduct of the whole ſquadron are far above any praiſe I can beſtow on them; but I ſhall ever feel moſt ſenſibly impreſſed on my heart their ſpirited conduct, during the whole of this buſineſs. We have all felt the ſame zeal, for the honour of our Sovereign and our country; and although the concluſion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit I may ſay, in ſome meaſure, is ſtill not the leſs due to my ſquadron; and if I had brought them to action, I truſt it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this preſent war. The Dutch were aſtoniſhed and thunderſtruck at the approach of our ſquadron, never believing it poſſible that we could ſo ſoon have laid down the buoys, and led down to them in line of battle, in a channel where they themſelves go through with but one or two ſhips at a time. I have ſent Lieutenant Collier with theſe deſpatches, who will give their Lordſhips every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch ſquadron, and was alſo on ſhore with me as my Aid-de-Camp, on the day of landing. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

After writing the above, I received the Dutch Admiral's anfwer in writing, which I enclofe herewith.

Capt. Winthrop to Admiral Mitchell.
Helder, Auguft 27, 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning took poffeffion of the New Diep, with the fhips and veffels under mentioned, and alfo of the naval arfenal, containing 95 pieces of ordnance. A copy of the naval ftores I will tranfmit you as foon as it can be made out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. WINTHROP.

	Guns.		Guns.
Urwachten	64	Unie	44
Broederfchop	54	Helder	32
Helder	44	Follock	24
Diuffe	44	Minerva	24
Expedition	44	Venus	24
Conftitute	44	Alarm	24
Belle Antoinetta	44		

Dreighlerlohn, Howda, Vreedcluft, Indiawen, and a fheer-hulk.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.

The day before yefterday, Capt. Lang arrived here, with a full account of the battle of Novi, which was this day communicated to the public in a fupplement extraordinary to the Court Gazette. The following are the moft intereffing particulars which were not contained in the firft account.

"The enemy's army confifted of about 45,000 men. It was firft refolved not to oppofe their advancing into the plains; but to prevent difagreable confequences, and placing the moft unlimited confidence in the valour of his troops, Field Marfhal Suwarrow was induced to attack the enemy in their pofition, which however, as appeared already from the firft accounts coft the lives of a great number of brave men, but it was in the end attended by the happieft fuccefs. General Melas taking poffeffion of the heights of Novi, decided the victory.

"This happy event caufed fuch confternation among the enemy, that after fhewing the moft refolute firmnefs during the whole day, they now fled precipitately towards the road of Ovada, and General Kray continued the attack with fo much advantage, and manœuvred fo fkilfully againft the enemy's rear, that he took two thoufand prifoners, among whom was the General of divifion Colli; befides feveral pieces of cannon, and ammunition waggons.

"The enemy's lofs conffts at leaft in 3000 killed, 4000 prifoners, and 4000 wounded.—Among the prifoners are the two Generals of divifion, Grouch and Perignon, and the Generals of brigade, Colli and Bardon. The General in Chief, Joubert, was wounded at the commencement of the battle, and died of his wounds at Novi. The Generals of the enemy who were made prifoners unanimoufly ftate that their lofs conffts, upon the whole, in 18,000 men, and that their wounded were dreadfully mauled by our well directed grape fhot fire.

"Our lofs in killed conffts in 18 officers and 889 privates; wounded, 10 ftaff and 132 commiffioned officers, and 3636 privates; prifoners and miffing, befides Gen. Luffignon, 24 officers and 1320 privates of which latter, however, only 700, who were wounded, are actually prifoners; the remainder, who were feparated from the army during the battle, are now moftly returning to their regiments.

"At the departure of the courier, the accounts of the lofs of the Ruffians were not complete. The Ruffian Gen. Tfchuparow is among the wounded.

"Words cannot be found to expreis fufficiently the merits and intrepidity of the Auftrian and Ruffian troops: every individual that fhared the events of this ever memorable day may claim immortal glory and general eftcem.

"Some imperial generals, ftaff and officers are particularly noticed. The General of Artillery, Baron Kray, who has fo much diftinguiffhed himfelf in this brilliant campaign; and the two Field Marfhals Lieuts. Bellegarde and Ott, have principally contributed to this victory, by their fkilful and intrepid manœuvres. Field Marfhal Lieut. Frohlich fignalized himfelf by his uniform magnanimity. Major-General Zach has given moft effectual affiftance in arranging the attack. Field-Marfhal Lieut. Prince Lichtenftein, though the ground would not allow cavalry to be properly employed, did every thing in his power to harrafs the enemy on his retreat, &c.

"In the night from the 15th to the 16th the enemy continued their retreat towards Genoa, and the colfon of General St. Cyr took poffeffion of the Red Mountain and the heights which command the roads of Gavi, to cover his retreat.

"Of the corps of Maj. Gen. Kaynczay, who was ordered to purfue the enemy, we have taken 20 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons.

"Thus ended a battle, which was carried on from 4 o'clock in the morning till late at night with the moft unexampled bravery of the troops on both fides, and the victory gained by the allies becomes more valuable, when it is conffdered that, according to advices received at the head quarters of the army, from Field-Marfhal Lieut. Count Haddick, who is ftationed with a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Aofta, the enemy, in combination with their proceedings at Novi, on the 14th, after forcing our pofition near Rofwald, attacked our whole line in the Upper Valais in three different points at the fame time, with a fuperior force, and repulfed our troops, notwithftanding the moft obftinate refiftance, and forced Col. Straneb to retreat towards Ponte Tereza, and Col. Prince Victor Rohan to quit his pofition on Mount Simplon, and retreat towards Warze.

"To make the neceffary arrangements fucceffully to meet every thing that might happen. Field Marfhal Suwarrow thought proper to encamp his army, on the 19th, near St. Feliciano, and to purfue his march to Affi on the 20th, and to order General Baron Kray with a body of troops to Vigevane, to proceed as circumftances might require, either towards Varga or Ponte Tereza.

"According to further accounts, dated Auguft 20, Gen. Kaim reports, that Captain Cawenffa, of the 5th regiment of huffars, attacked the enemy near Maximo and Bagnafco, and drove them from that poft with lofs.

"Though the rocky ground in fome degree retards the operations of the befieging army before Tortona, they have however fucceeded, in the night from the 15th to the 16th, to furnifh the batteries erected againft the baftions of Mafetti, with the neceffary artillery, and on the following days the third parallel was begun, though it is attended with great difficulties."

Private accounts ftate the battle of Novi, to have been one of the moft obftinate during the war, even more fo than that on the Trebia with Macdonald.——Both parties fought with unexampled animofity. Gen. Joubert was fully determined to relieve Tortona, coft what it would, with a view of making himfelf entirely maffer of the Genoefe territory, and to open the communication with Cueno, from which they are now cut off. He told his foldiers they muft refolve to conquer or to die, and neither take nor grant mercy; by acting in this manner, they would fhew themfelves true fons of the Republic, and enfure victory.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 4.

The Paris letters of the 27th ult. contain an official meffage from the Directory to the two Councisl, giving copious details, from Moreau, refpecting the battle of the 15th, in which the French feem to have performed prodigies of valour. Joubert was killed in the outfet of the action: ruffhing forward, to animate his troops in a charge with the bayonet, crying *advance! advance!* a ball fmote him on the right fide, piercing his heart, and, falling to the ground, he wayed his hands, exclaiming *march on! march on!* and expired almoft immediately.

Gen. Moreau then commanded in chief, expofed himfelf to every danger, having a horfe killed under him: a ball grazed his right fide.

Gen. Moreau concludes his defpatches thus:—"Our troops performed prodigies of valour.—The artillery did wonders.—The corps of Ruffians were cut to pieces: it attempted four attacks, and was repulfed. The corps of Gen. Kray, charged with the attack of the left, was almoft driven from the field of battle at 3 o'clock: every thing feemed to promife a happy fuccefs.—Generals St. Cyr, Perignon, Grouchy, diftinguifhed themfelves particularly. I am perhaps wrong to mention fome, for all did their duty. There are very few who are not wounded, with their horfes. Gen. Partouneau was made prifoner; but the hoftile Gen. Luffignon was alfo taken, being wounded in the charge. I fent him back to be exchanged.—Joubert died at fix in the morning, and the action continued till evening."

Another meffage from the Directory to the Councils announces, that according to official reports from Maffena, of the 21ft Auguft, "the general refult of the different actions, fince the 14th, was the taking of 8400 prifoners; among whom were one Brigadier-Colonel, two Majors, and 115 officers, with 21 cannon. The enemy had a conffderable number of killed and wounded."

Another defpatch of the 22d Auguft, received that moment by the Directory, farther ftates, "that a corps of 500 men had laid down their arms before the republicans."

In a third meffage to the Councils, the Directory finds a letter from Gen. Commes, dated St. Jandun, (France) 21ft Aug. mentioning that the army of Royalifts had been deftroyed by the Republican columns at Montrigeau; befides 1000 killed and 500 drowned in the Garronne; 1200 prifoners, 7 field-pieces, and two ftands of colours, were the fruit of the action; he was purfuing 4 or 500 rebels that efcaped; and he promifes that, in three days, they will all be exterminated. Count Paulo, the commander of the Royalifts, was drowned.

LEGHORN, Auguft 26.

Col. Baron Afpre has publifhed the following information:—

"I have this inftant received an authentic letter from the Sardinian Conful, ftating, that on the 6th of Auguft 4000 Ruffians, with fome Neapolitan troops, had entered Rome.——That city being free, the whole of the Eccleffaftical States will foon be the fame.

(Signed) D'ASPRE, Col.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 7.

Bologna, where Count Joffeph Pellegrini, is arrived as Commiffary, was obliged, on the 10th inft. to furnifh 600 waggons for conveying a corps of Auftrians and Ruffians, coming from Modena. It is fuppofed to be deftined to join Cardinal Ruffo, in fcouring the Roman territory of the remaining French.

From Naples we learn, that the ftrong forts of Gaeta and Capua had capitulated, and the garrifons conducted to Toulon.—The whole kingdom of Naples is now freed from French ufurpation.

The King of Naples finding his palaces fo much deftroyed, has returned with Lord Nelfon to Palermo, after having appointed Cardinal Ruffo Viceroy, with a large recompence.

PARIS, Auguft 21.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Laujac called the attention of the Council to the rapid and alarming progrefs of deffertion from the armies. He moved for the reference of the law which punifhes deffertion with death.

The Committee of feven propofed feveral refolutions, viz. Conferipts, who have joined the rebels, are to be pardoned if they return in 15 days.—Thofe who difcover concealed arms or ammunition, are to be rewarded with a 20th part.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Every Irifh paper now is filled with Declarations in favour of the Union.

September 1.

The Directory has ordered a magnificent fuit of armour for the Sp. Ad. Maffered.

September 4.

The Ratvifan, Ruffian fhip, which got on fhore at the Texel, it is feared will be loft. The batteries at Helder-Point were defended by 7000 Batavian troops, commanded by Generals Daendels and Locke. The latter was killed. The other retreated to Alkmaer. Their lofs was 1500.

Mr. Fox's left arm is fhattered by the burfting of a gun.—The Algerines are faid to have declared war againft the Emperor. The Dey does not obey the orders of the Grand Seignior; but fuffers Frenchmen to enjoy their liberty in his dominions.—39 fail of the line, under Lord Bridport, failed from England, Sept. 1. Probably towards Breft.

Suwarrow, it is faid, never carries a farthing of money, nor a watch in his pocket. In his quarters he cannot bear the fight of a looking-glafs, and fays, he has not looked at himfelf for thefe forty years paft.

As Marfhal Suwarrow has not feen his face thefe forty years, he will be very much *surprized* at the portrait for which, we are told, his Majefty has requefted him to fit; it will not be the face he rememberes to have feen in his young days!

An experiment was lately made on board the Vengeance, lying at Spithead, of an invention for the filtration of water. The machine occupies no greater fpace than a common filtring ftone, and gave a gallon of pure water in two minutes, or 720 gallons in 24 hours.

Joubert was married while on his way from Paris, to take command of the army of Italy. His bride was virgin, wife and widow, in the courfe of twenty days.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

Extract from the log-book of the ship Eliza, Capt. Brown.

Sept. 4, lat. 37: 32, long. 57, fpoke fhip Mohawk, Steele, from Gibraltar, of and for Philadelphia, 44 days out, all well, and was informed by Capt. S. that on the 16th Aug. he fpoke the Carysfort frigate, from India to England, with defpatches, and was informed that Tippoo Saib was taken prifoner by the Englifh, and his whole army cut off.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

It is now aferted, upon authority next to official, that orders have been received by the Envoys to France, fufpending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country. The prefent ftate of France indeed, affords but little hope that the meditated miffion would be attended with any conffequences other than difappointment and difgrace. The influence of the Jacobins, the haughty and dictatorial ftile of the different organized focieties in their addreffes to the Councils, and the weak and fufpicious conduct of the Councils themfelves, all indicate the approach of a crifis, that will leave a freth blot on the blood-ftained annals of the French Republic.—Threatened, as fhe is, by internal convulfions, and menaced by the rapid approaches of a moft formidable coalition, it will not be deemed irrational to predict, that the revolution, which began in the blood of innocence, will terminate its mad career at the fhrine of infulted virtue, amidft the united hozannas of furrounding nations.

In this ftate of affairs, with whom fhall we treat? Under every wiew of the fubject the prefent moment is moft inaufpicious for negociation.

October 16.

Yefterday arrived the fhip Good-Friends, Earl, from Hamburg, in 29 days. She left that place the 14th Sept. Verbal accounts by her ftate, that Amfterdam was in the hands of the Britifh—that the Dutch were flocking in large numbers to the ftandard of the Stadtholder, and that 30,000 Ruffians had arrived at Hamburg, deftined to act againft France.

It is moft probably the Ruffian fquadron that failed from Elfineur, on the 23d Auguft, and was deftined to co-operate with the Engliffh in the conqueft of Holland.

La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, have been for fome time paft at Hamburg.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

ONE death was reported at the Health Office, for the 24 hours ending this day at 12 o'clock.

Laft night our city experienced a fevere froft, which we have every reafon to believe will have a very powerful effect in reftoring our city to its former ftate of health. A few fuch nights will, we hope, totally extinguifh the difeafe which we have been fo feverely afflicted with, and permit of the return of our abfent fellow citizens with fafety.

We are informed that early this morning in the Bowery, a young gentleman by the name of Stout, fon to Capt. Stout of Yonkers, put an end to his exiftence, by difcharging the contents of two piftols loaded with balls, through his head. What led to this mad tranfaction we have not been able to learn.

Capt. Stanwood, of the fchooner Four Sifters, which arrived here yefterday in 15 days from Cape Nicola Mole, failed with a fleet of 62 fail for the different ports under convoy of the American frigate Waffhington. Jacquemel was taken by Touffaint two days previous to Capt. Stanwood's failing.

A precious morfel, from the eleventh number of the Federalift, fee p. 68, 69. Speaking of the utility of the union, in refpect to commerce and a navy, the writer fays. "I fhall briefly obferve that our fituation invites, and intereft prompts us, to aim at an afcendant in the fyftem of American affairs. The whole world may politically as well as geographically, be divided into four parts, each having a diftant fet of intereffs. Unhappily for the other three, Europe by her arms and by her negociations, by force and by fraud, has, in different degrees, extended her dominion over them all. Africa, Afia and America have fucceffively felt her dominion. The fuperiority fhe has long maintained, has tempted her to plume herfelf as the miftrefs of the world, and to conffder the reft of mankind as created for her benefit. Men admired as profound philofophers, have, in direct terms, attributed to her inhabitants a phyfical fuperiority; and have gravely aferted that all animals, and with them the human fpecies, degenerate in America—that even dogs ceafe to bark, after having breathed a while in our atmofphere.*

Facts have too long fupported thefe arrogant pretenfions of the European: It belongs to us to vindicate the honor of the human race, and to teach that affuming brother, moderation. Union will enable us to do it. Difunion, will add another victim to his triumphs.

Let Americans difdain to be the inftruments of European greatnefs! Let the ftates, bound together in a ftrict and indiffoluble union, concur in erecting one great American Syftem, fuperior to the control of all tranfatlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the terms of the connection between the old and the new world."

Noble fentiments! Excellent counfel! Who is the man that fears no danger but from the Engliffh? Who is the man that fears no danger but from the French? Whoever he is, he is a man of narrow views, or fhameful prejudices. Thofe two rival powers are equally concerned to obtain a predominant influence over our Councils and our Commerce. Both are intereffed in our weakneffs and diftractions, and both have printers in the country, fomenting divifions, and ftrengthening parties in favour of their refpective nations.

America divided, is a prey to foreign intereffs—united, fhe may command her own deftinies?

* *Philosophical Researches on the Americans.*

P. S. Since writing the above, I received the Dutch Admiral's anſwer in writing, which I encloſe herewith.

Capt. Winthrop to Admiral Mitchell.
Helder, Auguſt 27, 1799.

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VIENNA, Aug. 28.

The day before yeſterday, Capt. Lang arrived here, with a full account of the battle of Novi, which was this day communicated to the public in a ſupplement extraordinary to the Court Gazette. The following are the moſt intereſting particulars which were not contained in the firſt account.

"The enemy's army conſiſted of about 45,000 men. It was firſt reſolved not to oppoſe their advancing into the plains; but to prevent diſagreable conſequences, and placing the moſt unlimited confidence in the valour of his troops, Field Marſhal Suwarrow was induced to attack the enemy in their poſition, which however, as appeared already from the firſt accounts coſt the lives of a great number of brave men, but it was in the end attended by the happieſt ſucceſs. General Melas taking poſſeſſion of the heights of Novi, decided the victory.

"This happy event cauſed ſuch conſternation among the enemy, that after ſhewing the moſt reſolute firmneſs during the whole day, they now fled precipitately towards the road of Ovada, and General Kray continued the attack with ſo much advantage, and manœuvred ſo ſkilfully againſt the enemy's rear, that he took two thouſand priſoners, among whom was the General of diviſion Colli; beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon, and ammunition waggons.

"The enemy's loſs conſiſts at leaſt in 3000 killed, 4000 priſoners, and 4000 wounded. —Among the priſoners are the two Generals of diviſion, Grouch and Perignon, and the Generals of brigade, Colli and Bardon. The General in Chief, Joubert, was wounded at the commencement of the battle, and died of his wounds at Novi. The Generals of the enemy who were made priſoners unanimouſly ſtate that their loſs conſiſts, upon the whole, in 18,000 men, and that their wounded were dreadfully mauled by our well directed grape ſhot fire.

"Our loſs in killed conſiſts in 18 officers and 889 privates; wounded, 10 ſtaff and 132 commiſſioned officers, and 3636 privates; priſoners and miſſing, beſides Gen. Luſignan, 24 officers and 1320 privates of which latter, however, only 700, who were wounded, are actually priſoners; the remainder, who were ſeparated from the army during the battle, are now moſtly returning to their regiments.

"At the departure of the courier, the accounts of the loſs of the Ruſſians were not complete. The Ruſſian Gen. Tſchnparow is among the wounded.

"Words cannot be found to expreſs ſufficiently the merits and intrepidity of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops: every individual that ſhared the events of this ever memorable day may claim immortal glory and general eſteem.

"Some imperial generals, ſtaff and officers are particularly noticed. The General of Artillery, Baron Kray, who has ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this brilliant campaign; and the two Field Marſhals Lieuts. Bellegarde and Ott, have principally contributed to this victory, by their ſkilful and intrepid manœuvres. Field Marſhal Lieut. Frohlich ſignalized himſelf by his uniform magnanimity. Major-General Zach has given moſt effectual aſſiſtance in arranging the attack. Field-Marſhal Lieut. Prince Lichtenſtein, though the ground would not allow cavalry to be properly employed, did every thing in his power to harraſs the enemy on his retreat, &c.

"In the night from the 15th to the 16th the enemy continued their retreat towards Genoa, and the diviſion of General St. Cyr took poſſeſſion of the Red Mountain and the heights which command the roads of Gavi, to cover their retreat.

"On the arrival of Maj. Gen. Karaczay, who was ordered to purſue the enemy, we had taken 36 pieces of cannon and 200 ammunition waggons.

"Thus ended a battle, which was carried on from 3 o'clock in the morning till late at night with the moſt unexampled bravery of the troops on both ſides, and the victory gained by the allies becomes more valuable, when it is conſidered that, according to advices received at the head quarters of the army, from Field-Marſhal Lieut. Count Haddick, who is ſtationed with a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Aoſta, the enemy, in combination with their proceedings at Novi, on the 14th, after forcing our poſition near Roſwald, attacked our whole line in the Upper Valais in three different points at the ſame time, with a ſuperior force, and repulſed our troops, notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, and forced Col. Straneb to retreat towards Ponte Tereza, and Col. Prince Victor Rohan to quit his poſition on Mount Simplon, and retreat towards Warze.

"To make the neceſſary arrangements ſucceſsfully to meet every thing that might happen. Field Marſhal Suwarrow thought proper to encamp his army, on the 19th, near St. Feliciano, and to purſue his march to Aſti on the 20th, and to order General Baron Kray with a body of troops to Vigevane, to proceed as circumſtances might require, either towards Varga or Ponte Tereza.

"According to further accounts, dated Auguſt 20, Gen. Kaim reports, that Captain Cawenſſa, of the 5th regiment of huſſars, attacked the enemy near Maximo and Bagnaſco, and drove them from that poſt with loſs.

"Though the rocky ground in ſome degree retards the operations of the beſieging army before Tortona, they have however ſucceeded, in the night from the 15th to the 16th, to furniſh the batteries erected againſt the baſtions of Maſetti, with the neceſſary artillery, and on the following days the third parallel was begun, though it is attended with great difficulties."

Private accounts ſtate the battle of Novi, to have been one of the moſt obſtinate during the war, even more ſo than that on the Trebia with Macdonald.——Both parties fought with unexampled animoſity. Gen. Joubert was fully determined to relieve Tortona, coſt what it would, with a view of making himſelf entirely maſter of the Genoeſe territory, and to open the communication with Cueno, from which they are now cut off. He told his ſoldiers they muſt reſolve to conquer or to die, and neither take nor grant mercy; by acting in this manner, they would ſhew themſelves true ſons of the Republic, and enſure victory.

LOWER ELBE, Sept. 4.

The Paris letters of the 27th ult. contain an official meſſage from the Directory to the two Councisl, giving copious details, from Moreau, reſpecting the battle of the 15th, in which the French ſeem to have performed prodigies of valour. Joubert was killed in the outſet of the action: ruſhing forward, to animate his troops in a charge with the bayonet, crying *advance! advance!* a ball ſmote him on the right ſide, piercing his heart, and, falling to the ground, he wayed his hands, exclaiming *march on! march on!* and expired almoſt immediately.

Gen. Moreau then commanded in chief, expoſed himſelf to every danger, having a horſe killed under him: a ball grazed his right ſide.

Gen. Moreau concludes his deſpatches thus:—"Our troops performed prodigies of valour.—The artillery did wonders.—The corps of Ruſſians were cut to pieces: it attempted four attacks, and was repulſed. The corps of Gen. Kray, charged with the attack of the left, was almoſt driven from the field of battle at 3 o'clock: every thing ſeemed to promiſe a happy ſucceſs.—Generals St. Cyr, Perignon, Grouchy, diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly. I am perhaps wrong to mention ſome, for all did their duty. There are very few who are not wounded, with their horſes. Gen. Partouneau was made priſoner; but the hoſtile Gen. Luſignon was alſo taken, being wounded in the charge. I ſent him back to be exchanged.—Joubert died at ſix in the morning, and the action continued till evening."

Another meſſage from the Directory to the Councils announces, that according to official reports from Maſſena, of the 21ſt Auguſt, "the general reſult of the different actions, ſince the 14th, was the taking of 8400 priſoners; among whom were one Brigadier-Colonel, two Majors, and 115 officers, with 21 cannon. The enemy had a conſiderable number of killed and wounded."

Another deſpatch of the 22d Auguſt, received that moment by the Directory, farther ſtates, "that a corps of 500 men had laid down their arms before the republicans."

In a third meſſage to the Councils, the Directory ſends a letter from Gen. Commes, dated St. Jaudans (France) 21ſt Aug. mentioning that the army of Royaliſts had been deſtroyed by the Republican columns at Montrigean; beſides 1000 killed and 300 drowned in the Garronne; 1200 priſoners, 7 field-pieces, and two ſtands of colours, were the fruit of the action; he was purſuing 4 or 500 rebels that eſcaped; and he promiſes that, in three days, they will all be exterminated. Count Paulo, the commander of the Royaliſts, was drowned.

LEGHORN, Auguſt 26.

Col. Baron Aſpre has publiſhed the following information:—

"I have this inſtant received an authentic letter from the Sardinian Conſul, ſtating, that on the 6th of Auguſt 4000 Ruſſians, with ſome Neapolitan troops, had entered Rome.——That city being free, the whole of the Eccleſiaſtical States will ſoon be the ſame.

(Signed) D'ASPRE, Col.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 7.

Bologna, where Count Joſeph Pellegrini, is arrived as Commiſſary, was obliged, on the 10th inſt. to furniſh 600 waggons for conveying a corps of Auſtrians and Ruſſians, coming from Modena. It is ſuppoſed to be deſtined to join Cardinal Ruffo, in ſcouring the Roman territory of the remaining French.

From Naples we learn, that the ſtrong forts of Gaeta and Capua had capitulated, and the garriſons conducted to Toulon.—The whole kingdom of Naples is now freed from French uſurpation.

The King of Naples finding his palaces ſo much deſtroyed, has returned with Lord Nelſon to Palermo, after having appointed Cardinal Ruffo Viceroy, with a large recompence.

PARIS, Auguſt 21.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Laujac called the attention of the Council to the rapid and alarming progreſs of deſertion from the armies. He moved for the reference of the law which puniſhes deſertion with death.

The Committee of ſeven propoſed ſeveral reſolutions, viz. Conſcripts, who have joined the rebels, are to be pardoned if they return in 15 days.—Thoſe who diſcover concealed arms or ammunition, are to be rewarded with a 20th part.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Every Iriſh paper now is filled with Declarations in favour of the Union.

September 1.

The Directory has ordered a magnificent ſuit of armour for the Sp. Ad. Maſſeredo.

September 4.

The Ratviſan, Ruſſian ſhip, which got on ſhore at the Texel, it is feared will be loſt. The batteries at Helder-Point were defended by 7000 Batavian troops, commanded by Generals Daendels and Locke. The latter was killed. The other retreated to Alkmaer. Their loſs was 1500.

Mr. Fox's left arm is ſhattered by the burſting of a gun.—The Algerines are ſaid to have declared war againſt the Emperor. The Dey does not obey the orders of the Grand Seignior; but ſuffers Frenchmen to enjoy their liberty in his dominions.—39 ſail of the line, under Lord Bridport, ſailed from England, Sept. 1. Probably towards Breſt.

Suwarrow, it is ſaid, never carries a farthing of money, nor a watch in his pocket. In his quarters he cannot bear the ſight of a looking-glaſs, and ſays, he has not looked at himſelf for theſe forty years paſt.

As Marſhal Suwarrow has not ſeen his face theſe forty years, he will be very much *ſurprized* at the portrait for which, we are told, his Majeſty has requeſted him to ſit; it will not be the face he rememberes to have ſeen in his young days!

An experiment was lately made on board the Vengeance, lying at Spithead, of an invention for the filtration of water. The machine occupies no greater ſpace than a common filtring ſtone, and gave a gallon of pure water in two minutes, or 720 gallons in 24 hours.

Joubert was married while on his way from Paris, to take command of the army of Italy. His bride was virgin, wife and widow, in the courſe of twenty days.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

Extract from the log-book of the ſhip Eliza, Capt. Brown.

Sept. 4, lat. 37: 32, long. 57, ſpoke ſhip Mohawk, Steele, from Gibraltar, of and for Philadelphia, 44 days out, all well, and was informed by Capt. S. that on the 16th Aug. he ſpoke the Carysfort frigate, from India to England, with deſpatches, and was informed that Tippoo Saib was taken priſoner by the Engliſh, and his whole army cut off.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

It is now aſſerted, upon authority next to official, that orders have been received by the Envoys to France, ſuſpending the time at which they were to have embarked for that country. The preſent ſtate of France indeed, affords but little hope that the meditated miſſion would be attended with any conſequences other than diſappointment and diſgrace. The influence of the Jacobins, the haughty and dictatorial ſtile of the different organized ſocieties in their addreſſes to the Councils, and the weak and ſuſpicious conduct of the Councils themſelves, all indicate the approach of a crisis, that will leave a freſh blot on the blood-ſtained annals of the French Republic.—Threatened, as ſhe is, by internal convulſions, and menaced by the rapid approaches of a moſt formidable coalition, it will not be deemed irrational to predict, that the revolution, which began in the blood of innocence, will terminate its mad career at the ſhrine of inſulted virtue, amidſt the united hozannas of ſurrounding nations.

In this ſtate of affairs, with whom ſhall we treat? Under every wiew of the ſubject the preſent moment is moſt inauſpicious for negociation.

October 16.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Good-Friends, Earl, from Hamburg, in 29 days. She left that place the 14th Sept. Verbal accounts by her ſtate, that Amſterdam was in the hands of the Britiſh—that the Dutch were flocking in large numbers to the ſtandard of the Stadtholder, and that 30,000 Ruſſians had arrived at Hamburg, deſtined to act againſt France.

It is moſt probably the Ruſſian ſquadron that ſailed from Elſineur, on the 23d Auguſt, and was deſtined to co-operate with the Engliſh in the conqueſt of Holland.

La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, have been for ſome time paſt at Hamburg.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

ONE death was reported at the Health Office, for the 24 hours ending this day at 12 o'clock.

Laſt night our city experienced a ſevere froſt, which we have every reaſon to believe will have a very powerful effect in reſtoring our city to its former ſtate of health. A few ſuch nights will, we hope, totally extinguiſh the diſeaſe which we have been ſo ſeverely afflicted with, and permit of the return of our abſent fellow citizens with ſafety.

We are informed that early this morning in the Bowery, a young gentleman by the name of Stout, ſon to Capt. Stout of Yonkers, put an end to his exiſtence, by diſcharging the contents of two piſtols loaded with balls, through his head. What led to this mad tranſaction we have not been able to learn.

Capt. Stanwood, of the ſchooner Four Siſters, which arrived here yeſterday in 15 days from Cape Nicola Mole, ſailed with a fleet of 62 ſail for the different ports under convoy of the American frigate Waſhington. Jacquemel was taken by Touſſaint two days previous to Capt. Stanwood's ſailing.

A precious morſel, from the eleventh number of the Federaliſt, ſee p. 68, 69. Speaking of the utility of the union, in reſpect to commerce and a navy, the writer ſays. "I ſhall briefly obſerve that our ſituation invites, and intereſt prompts us, to aim at an aſcendant in the ſyſtem of American affairs. The whole world may politically as well as geographically, be divided into four parts, each having a diſtant ſet of intereſts. Unhappily for the other three, Europe by her arms and by her negociations, by force and by fraud, has, in different degrees, extended her dominion over them all. Africa, Aſia and America have ſucceſſively felt her dominion. The ſuperiority ſhe has long maintained, has tempted her to plume herſelf as the miſtreſs of the world, and to conſider the reſt of mankind at created for her benefit. Men admired as profound philoſophers, have, in direct terms, attributed to her inhabitants a phyſical ſuperiority; and have gravely aſſerted that all animals, and with them the human ſpecies, degenerate in America—that even dogs ceaſe to bark, after having breathed a while in our atmoſphere.*

Facts have too long ſupported theſe arrogant pretenſions of the European: It belongs to us to vindicate the honor of the human race, and to teach that aſſuming brother, moderation. Union will enable us to do it. Diſunion, will add another victim to his triumphs.

Let Americans diſdain to be the inſtruments of European greatneſs! Let the ſtates, bound together in a ſtrict and indiſſoluble union, concur in erecting one great American Syſtem, ſuperior to the control of all tranſatlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the terms of the connection between the old and the new world."

Noble ſentiments! Excellent counſel! Who is the man that fears no danger but from the Engliſh? Who is the man that fears no danger but from the French? Whoever he is, he is a man of narrow views, or ſhameful prejudices. Thoſe two rival powers are equally concerned to obtain a predominant influence over our Councils and our Commerce. Both are intereſted in our weakneſs and diſtractions, and both have printers in the country, fomenting diviſions, and ſtrengthening parties in favour of their reſpective nations.

America divided, is a prey to foreign intereſts—united, ſhe may command her own deſtinies!

* *Philoſophical Researches on the Americans.*

...OY (New-York) Oct. 9.

By a gentleman from Vermont, we learn, that Col. Matthew Lyon, Anthony Haſwell, Editor of the Vermont Gazette, and Judah P. Spooner, Printer at Fairhaven, have been indicted for Sedition, before the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Vermont.

POUGHKEEPSE, October 8.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq; of Clermont in this ſtate, has lately diſcovered that PAPER can be manufactured from a particular ſpecies of *Conferva Fluviatis*,* a weed growing betwixt low and high-water mark, in Hudſon's River, which may be procured in very large quantities, and at a ſmall expenſe. An experiment has already been made, and a ſample is now in our poſſeſſion, from which we have the moſt ſanguine expectations, that this country will ſhortly be ſupplied with a new ſpecies of paper, at a much lower price than can now be afforded in America, or in Europe. The ſpecimen now before us is compoſed of only one tenth part rags. This diſcovery if ſucceſsful, will be a moſt important acquiſition to the United States, and to the world at large, and perpetuate the name of the diſcoverer, who has thus *transferred* the ancient *papyrus* from the banks of the Nile to the ſhores of the Hudſon.—We underſtand that Mr. Livingſton has obtained a patent for the above work.

* *River Plants, of occult propagation.—We have not received a particular deſcription of this weed, or plant; probably it is what is vulgarly called the Pond Lilly.*

HARTFORD, October 14.

SPEECH of his Excellency Governor TRUMBULL, at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHILE war with all its crimes and miſeries ſtill rages in Europe, kind Providence is yet indulging our more happy country with peace, and its attendant bleſſings. In theſe bleſſings our State participates in a large degree; and while gratitude to the Great Diſpoſer of events, is excited in our minds, for this pleaſing ſituation, we ſhould be ſolicitous to poſſeſs that prominent diſcernment of our beſt intereſts, that may influence us in all our deliberations on political objects. Under ſuch influence our counſels will be cautious, but deciſive, all tending to the beſt good and welfare of the ſtate and union. In the enjoyment of theſe tranquil bleſſings of peace and ſecurity. I have at this time but few communications to make to you.

The Executive buſineſs which has been particularly committed to my direction, has been performed. The field-pieces which have been procured for the uſe of the Military, have been diſtributed to the ſeveral brigades in the ſtate; the largeſt pieces are diſpoſed on the ſea-coaſt, where it may be expected they will be moſt needed. The whole have been committed to the immediate care and inſpection of the Brigadiers Generals, who are made reſponſible, not only for their uſe, but alſo for their ſafe keeping and preſervation.

Agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, deeds have been made out and tranſmitted to the Secretary at War, ceding to the United States, the forts at New-London and Groton, together with the juriſdiction of the land whereon they are ſituated, and ſo much of the adjoining land, as has been thought neceſſary for their accommodation. Theſe fortreſſes are now under the care and direction of the United States; that, on the New-London ſide of the harbour, is putting into a handſome ſtate of repairs—the ſituation is commanding and reſpectable—the works are compact and defenſible, and are mounted with a number of heavy cannon, prepared for immediate and effectual uſe.

On the 26th day of July laſt, I received a citation, ſummoning the State of Connecticut to enter an appearance, and make anſwer to a bill in equity, which has been exhibited in behalf of the State of New-York, before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in which it is ſaid the State of Connecticut, and its grantees, are materially intereſted; the appearance to be made at Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt then next, before the Supreme Court. Not having any inſtructions from the Legiſlature reſpecting any diſpute, ſaid to be ſubſiſting between this ſtate and the ſtate of New-York, I did not think myſelf authoriſed to order any appearance to be made in compliance with this citation. Not being furniſhed with any copy of the bill in equity, referred to in the citation, from which might have been collected the nature of the diſpute, or the proper anſwer which might be expected from the ſtate of Connecticut, to the allegations ſuggeſted in the bill; and moreover, the notice for appearance being ſo very ſhort, no ſeaſonable meaſures could then be taken to obtain legiſlative directions relative to the matter, ſhould the ſtate be diſpoſed to make any.—In this ſituation the buſineſs reſted, until a few weeks ago I received another citation, in ſimilar terms with the firſt, requiring an appearance of the State before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the firſt Monday in February next. Theſe citations will now be laid before the Legiſlature, for their notice and conſideration.

The tide of war in Europe ſeems changing, and ſucceſs, which for a long time paſt has been attached to France, is now turned to the ſide of the powers in alliance againſt her; but whether France is to ſink under the weight of combined power and domeſtic diſcord; or whether by another enthuſiaſtic effort, ſhe is again to riſe in this great and almoſt unexampled ſtruggle; whether one European power prevails, or another ſinks in the conteſt, the policy of the United States muſt be eſſentially the ſame. And while our benevolence weeps over the calamities of diſtant nations, our firſt and great attention ſhould be conſtantly fixed on our own country, its particular intereſt and welfare. Our general policy ſhould be American, not European. By continuing our defenſive and warlike preparations, while ſurrounded by contending nations, we ſhould maintain a martial and commanding attitude, ready for all events; and while ſtudious of peace with all powers, we ſhould be intimately connected with none. With ſuch policy we may hope to prolong our tranquility, and command the reſpect of all nations. In this way we may expect to become truly and greatly independent. May the God of wiſdom influence the United States to this policy; and while their deliberations are conducted with caution and deciſion, may their adminiſtration be as remarkable for its active vigor, as for its political wiſdom and diſcernment.

Although the general concerns of the Union are under the direction of the general government, yet the individual ſtates have their particular duties in relation to the whole; more eſpecially they have at this critical period, to guard with vigilance, againſt the arts and intrigues of the general enemies of the union, whoſe inſidious influence will be particularly extended to individual ſtates, ſeeking to produce diviſion and diſunion, thereby to weaken and enervate our general exertions. This ſpirit of artifice and intrigue will be eagerly ſeized, at a time when renewed negociations with France are attempted, and is therefore to be carefully guarded againſt, at ſuch a moment, leſt artful inſinuations ſhould excite uneaſineſs and diſcontent, and difference of opinion ſhould lull our defenſive preparations, or weaken our active operations.—This duty of political vigilance and watchful attention, will I truſt, at this eventful period, be carefully exerted by the citizens of this ſtate. And may our Almighty Protector guard theſe United States from the wiles of intrigue and deception, and defend them from the injuries of war and aggreſſion.

J. TRUMBULL.

October 10, 1799.

PORTLAND, October 14.

Arrived the 10th inſt. ſchooner Huldah, Capt. Riggs, from Port.au-Prince.

He informs, that the contention between Touſſaint and Rigaud was ſevere, as no quarter was given on either ſide. Rigaud took Petit Guave, while Capt. R. was there, and maſſacred all the whites, men, women and children. Four days previous to his ſailing, Touſſaint retook Cape Nichalos Mole, but particulars had not tranſpired: It was ſuppoſed that the affair was very bloody. 200 mulattoes gave themſelves up to Touſſaint, being unwilling to take up arms on either ſide. They were put on board the priſon ſhip, and 3 days after were all drowned. Ten days before Capt. Riggs ſailed, Touſſaint gave out word that no mulatto ſhould be ſuffered to reſide within his territory after ſeven from that time; and his word was verified, for every one of that deſcription that could be found, was either ſhot or drowned. Every morning not leſs than four or five might be ſeen whoſe lives had thus been deſtroyed. One man in particular who had in the day been taking an account of lumber with Capt. Maxfield's mate, was ſeized as ſoon as it was dark, and ſhot the next morning. The unhappy man was never told what his crime was.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

CAPITULATION OF SURINAM.

We have received a copy of this capitulation, which is ſigned by Thomas Trigge, Lieutenant-General, and Hugh Seymour, Vice-Admiral, on the part of the Britiſh and Francis Frederica, Governor on the part of the Dutch. The Colony is ſurrendered to the protection of the Britiſh. The inhabitants to be ſecure in their religion and property (except Spaniards and Frenchmen.)——Former laws to remain in Force.—Public property to be delivered to the Britiſh. The Colony's debts to be paid from its revenue. The Colony, in caſe of finally belonging to the Britiſh, to be on the ſame footing as Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands. The Dutch Soldiers and Mariners to be taken into ſervice of Great-Britain. Civil Officers may hold their places, on ſwearing allegiance to the Britiſh. The following, being moſt intereſting to the United States we publiſh verbatim. "That the navigation of all the ſubjects of Neutral Powers ſhall remain on the ſame footing as it ſtands at preſent, and more particularly in reſpect to the Americans, to whom the inhabitants of the colony lay under obligations." This was propoſed by the Dutch Governor; and thus anſwered by the Engliſh: "Already agreed to, as far as will be neceſſary to put the colony of Surinam on the ſame footing as that of Demerara. The demand made reſpecting the Americans cannot be allowed, but the ſame ſhall be brought before the Britiſh Government, whoſe favourable diſpoſition, reſpecting the Americans, are not doubtful."

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 18.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Light-Houſe, lately erected on Clark's Point, at the entrance of this harbour, by the Merchants, and other citizens of this town and vicinity, was lighted on the evening of the 12th inſt.

NEWPORT, October 22.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at South-Kingſtown.

The Preſident of the United States, with his Suite, have arrived at Trenton, the preſent temporary Seat of Government.

Judge Ellſworth, Governor Davie, and Generals Hamilton and Wilkinſon, were at Trenton, the 14th inſt.

ELIZUR GOODRICH, Eſq; is elected a Member of Congreſs, for the State of Connecticut, in Place of the Hon. John Allen, Eſq.

The Hon. PELEG SPRAGUE, Eſq; of New-Hampſhire, has reſigned his Seat in Congreſs.

We hear that Jeremiah Maſon, Eſq; of the above State, is to be ſupported as the Federal Candidate to fill the vacant Seat in Congreſs, occaſioned by the Reſignation of Mr. Sprague.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 21.

ENTERED, *From*

Brig Greenwich, Barker, Havanna

Nancy, Mother, New-Providence

Sloop Betſy, Northam, Ditto

Fanny, Slocum, Caps-Francois

General Greene, Baker, Ditto

Caroline, Loring, Alexandria

Peggy, Smith, Baltimore

George, Bennet, Charleſton

Eliza, Bliſs, New-York

Neptune, Arnold, Albany

Sloop Good Intent, Mancheſter, St. Thomas's

Semiramis, Brown, New-York

CLEARED, *For*

Schooner Gen. Greene, May, Africa

Betſy, Whitney, Ditto

Sloop Juliet, Stanton, Ditto

Lark, Eddy, Havanna

Betſy, Cole, Hudſon

Victory, Luce, Boſton

Betſy, Cobb, Dighton

Polly, Peirce, Georgetown

Polly, Harſkell, Charleſton

Schooner Abigail, Hallet, Norfolk

Ranger, Hallet, Boſton

The Farm lately belonging to George Hazard, Eſq; deceaſed, in South-Kingſtown, is to LET—It is a very large and valuable Farm.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

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And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

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INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

[illegible] (New-York) Oct. 9.

By a gentleman from Vermont, we learn, that Col. Matthew Lyon, Anthony Haſwell, Editor of the Vermont Gazette, and Judah P. Spooner, Printer at Fairhaven, have been indicted for Sedition, before the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Vermont.

POUGHKEEPSE, October 8.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Eſq; of Clermont in this ſtate, has lately diſcovered that PAPER can be manufactured from a particular ſpecies of *Conferva Fluvialis*,* a weed growing betwixt low and high-water mark, in Hudſon's River, which may be procured in very large quantities, and at a ſmall expenſe. An experiment has already been made, and a ſample is now in our poſſeſſion, from which we have the moſt ſanguine expectations, that this country will ſhortly be ſupplied with a new ſpecies of paper, at a much lower price than can now be afforded in America, or in Europe. The ſpecimen now before us is compoſed of only one tenth part rags. This diſcovery if ſucceſsful, will be a moſt important acquiſition to the United States, and to the world at large, and perpetuate the name of the diſcoverer, who has thus *transferred* the ancient *papyrus* from the banks of the Nile to the ſhores of the Hudſon.—We underſtand that Mr. Livingſton has obtained a patent for the above work.

* *River Plants, of occult propagation.—We have not received a particular deſcription of this weed, or plant; probably it is what is vulgarly called the Pond Lilly.*

HARTFORD, October 14.

SPEECH of his Excellency Governor TRUMBULL, at the opening of the preſent Seſſion of the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHILE war with all its crimes and miſeries ſtill rages in Europe, kind Providence is yet indulging our more happy country with peace, and its attendant bleſſings. In theſe bleſſings our State participates in a large degree; and while gratitude to the Great Diſpoſer of events, is excited in our minds, for this pleaſing ſituation, we ſhould be ſolicitous to poſſeſs that prominent diſcernment of our beſt intereſts, that may influence us in all our deliberations on political objects. Under ſuch influence our counſels will be cautious, but deciſive, all tending to the beſt good and welfare of the ſtate and union. In the enjoyment of theſe tranquil bleſſings of peace and ſecurity. I have at this time but few communications to make to you.

The Executive buſineſs which has been particularly committed to my direction, has been performed. The field-pieces which have been procured for the uſe of the Military, have been diſtributed to the ſeveral brigades in the ſtate; the largeſt pieces are diſpoſed on the ſea-coaſt, where it may be expected they will be moſt needed. The whole have been committed to the immediate care and inſpection of the Brigadiers Generals, who are made reſponſible, not only for their uſe, but alſo for their ſafe keeping and preſervation.

Agreeably to an act of the legiſlature, deeds have been made out and tranſmitted to the Secretary at War, ceding to the United States, the forts at New-London and Groton, together with the juriſdiction of the land whereon they are ſituated, and ſo much of the adjoining land, as has been thought neceſſary for their accommodation. Theſe fortreſſes are now under the care and direction of the United States; that, on the New-London ſide of the harbour, is putting into a handſome ſtate of repairs—the ſituation is commanding and reſpectable—the works are compact and defenſible, and are mounted with a number of heavy cannon, prepared for immediate and effectual uſe.

On the 26th day of July laſt, I received a citation, ſummoning the State of Connecticut to enter an appearance, and make anſwer to a bill in equity, which has been exhibited in behalf of the State of New-York, before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in which it is ſaid the State of Connecticut, and its grantees, are materially intereſted; the appearance to be made at Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt then next, before the Supreme Court. Not having any inſtructions from the Legiſlature reſpecting any diſpute, ſaid to be ſubſiſting between this ſtate and the ſtate of New-York, I did not think myſelf authoriſed to order any appearance to be made in compliance with this citation. Not being furniſhed with any copy of the bill in equity, referred to in the citation, from which might have been collected the nature of the diſpute, or the proper anſwer which might be expected from the ſtate of Connecticut, to the allegations ſuggeſted in the bill; and moreover, the notice for appearance being ſo very ſhort, no ſeaſonable meaſures could then be taken to obtain legiſlative directions relative to the matter, ſhould the ſtate be diſpoſed to make any.—In this ſituation the buſineſs reſted, until a few weeks ago I received another citation, in ſimilar terms with the firſt, requiring an appearance of the State before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the firſt Monday in February next. Theſe citations will now be laid before the Legiſlature, for their notice and conſideration.

The tide of war in Europe ſeems changing, and ſucceſs, which for a long time paſt has been attached to France, is now turned to the ſide of the powers in alliance againſt her; but whether France is to ſink under the weight of combined power and domeſtic diſcord; or whether by another enthuſiaſtic effort, ſhe is again to riſe in this great and almoſt unexampled ſtruggle; whether one European power prevails, or another ſinks in the conteſt, the policy of the United States muſt be eſſentially the ſame. And while our benevolence weeps over the calamities of diſtant nations, our firſt and great attention ſhould be conſtantly fixed on our own country, its particular intereſt and welfare. Our general policy ſhould be American, not European. By continuing our defenſive and warlike preparations, while ſurrounded by contending nations, we ſhould maintain a martial and commanding attitude, ready for all events; and while ſtudious of peace with all powers, we ſhould be intimately connected with none. With ſuch policy we may hope to prolong our tranquility, and command the reſpect of all nations. In this way we may expect to become truly and greatly independent. May the God of wiſdom influence the United States to this policy; and while their deliberations are conducted with caution and deciſion, may their adminiſtration be as remarkable for its active vigor, as for its political wiſdom and diſcernment.

Although the general concerns of the Union are under the direction of the general government, yet the individual ſtates have their particular duties in relation to the whole; more eſpecially they have at this critical period, to guard with vigilance, againſt the arts and intrigues of the general enemies of the union, whoſe inſidious influence will be particularly extended to individual ſtates, ſeeking to produce diviſion and diſunion, thereby to weaken and enervate our general exertions. This ſpirit of artifice and intrigue will be eagerly ſeized, at a time when renewed negociations with France are attempted, and is therefore to be carefully guarded againſt, at ſuch a moment, leſt artful inſinuations ſhould excite uneaſineſs and diſcontent, and difference of opinion ſhould lull our defenſive preparations, or weaken our active operations.—This duty of political vigilance and watchful attention, will I truſt, at this eventful period, be carefully exerted by the citizens of this ſtate. And may our Almighty Protector guard theſe United States from the wiles of intrigue and deception, and defend them from the injuries of war and aggreſſion.

J. TRUMBULL.

October 10, 1799.

PORTLAND, October 14.

Arrived the 10th inſt. ſchooner Huldah, Capt. Riggs, from Port.au-Prince.

He informs, that the contention between Touſſaint and Rigaud was ſevere, as no quarter was given on either ſide. Rigaud took Petit Guave, while Capt. R. was there, and maſſacred all the whites, men, women and children. Four days previous to his ſailing, Touſſaint retook Cape Nichalos Mole, but particulars had not tranſpired: It was ſuppoſed that the affair was very bloody. 200 mulattoes gave themſelves up to Touſſaint, being unwilling to take up arms on either ſide. They were put on board the priſon ſhip, and 3 days after were all drowned. Ten days before Capt. Riggs ſailed, Touſſaint gave out word that no mulatto ſhould be ſuffered to reſide within his territory after ſeven from that time; and his word was verified, for every one of that deſcription that could be found, was either ſhot or drowned. Every morning not leſs than four or five might be ſeen, whoſe lives had thus been deſtroyed. One man in particular who had in the day been taking an account of lumber with Capt. Maxfield's mate, was ſeized as ſoon as it was dark, and ſhot the next morning. The unhappy man was never told what his crime was.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

CAPITULATION OF SURINAM.

We have received a copy of this capitulation, which is ſigned by Thomas Trigge, Lieutenant-General, and Hugh Seymour, Vice-Admiral, on the part of the Britiſh, and Francis Frederica, Governor on the part of the Dutch. The Colony is ſurrendered to the protection of the Britiſh. The inhabitants to be ſecure in their religion and property (except Spaniards and Frenchmen.)——Former laws to remain in Force.—Public property to be delivered to the Britiſh. The Colony's debts to be paid from its revenue. The Colony, in caſe of finally belonging to the Britiſh, to be on the ſame footing as Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands. The Dutch Soldiers and Mariners to be taken into ſervice of Great-Britain. Civil Officers may hold their places, on ſwearing allegiance to the Britiſh. The following, being moſt intereſting to the United States we publiſh verbatim. "That the navigation of all the ſubjects of Neutral Powers ſhall remain on the ſame footing as it ſtands at preſent, and more particularly in reſpect to the Americans, to whom the inhabitants of the colony lay under obligations." This was propoſed by the Dutch Governor; and thus anſwered by the Engliſh: "Already agreed to, as far as will be neceſſary to put the colony of Surinam on the ſame footing as that of Demerara. The demand made reſpecting the Americans cannot be allowed, but the ſame ſhall be brought before the Britiſh Government, whoſe favourable diſpoſition, reſpecting the Americans, are not doubtful."

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 18.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Light-Houſe, lately erected on Clark's Point, at the entrance of this harbour, by the Merchants, and other citizens of this town and vicinity, was lighted on the evening of the 12th inſt.

NEWPORT, October 22.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet at South-Kingſtown.

The Preſident of the United States, with his Suite, have arrived at Trenton, the preſent temporary Seat of Government.

Judge Ellſworth, Governor Davie, and Generals Hamilton and Wilkinſon, were at Trenton, the 14th inſt.

ELIZUR GOODRICH, Eſq; is elected a Member of Congreſs, for the State of Connecticut, in Place of the Hon. John Allen, Eſq.

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Peggy, Smith,	Baltimore
George, Bennet,	Charleſton
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Sloop Good Intent, Mancheſter,	St. Thomas's
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Betſy, Whitney,	Ditto
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Lark, Eddy,	Havanna
Betſy, Cole,	Hudſon
Victory, Luce,	Boſton
Betſy, Cobb,	Dighton
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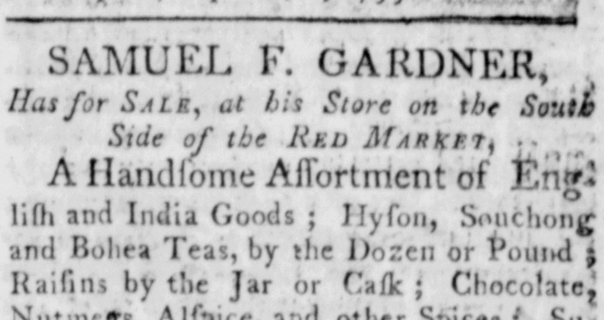

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Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

ON HAPPINESS.

OH, Happineſs! thou great and only end
To which our wiſhes and our labours tend;
Thee ſtill we trace, thro' ev'ry varied maze—
Thee ſtill we ſeek, a thouſand diff'rent ways;
Patient, for thee, an anxious life we ſpend,
Or boldly dare, for thee, to meet our end.
How art thou found! or in what diſtant land?
Can riches buy thee? or can pow'r command?
No! Happineſs nought outward can beſtow;
For on ourſelves, depends our bliſs or woe.

The like events, in life, occur to all;
The bad oft flouriſh, while the virtuous fall:
Yet vice is wretched, e'en while it ſucceeds,
And virtue ſtill is happy, tho' it bleeds;
Approving conſcience yields a ſecret joy,
Which fortune cannot give, nor yet deſtroy.

Doſt thou ſeek Happineſs? To virtue true,
Th' undevious path of rectitude purſue;
Intent alone to do thy duty ſtill,
Seek not an happy fate, nor ſhun an ill.
To act thy part aright, to thee is given;
Be this thy care;—th' event belongs to Heaven.

From a late Trenton Paper.

IT were well, if inſtead of the bitterneſs and contumely of party contentions, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of good friendſhip; to permit party poiſon to pollute the ſacred fountain of fellowſhip, and extend its baleful breath into the ſweeteſt comforts of ſociety, is robbing life of half its fleeting comforts. Is the "path of life ſo carpeted with joys" that we need preſs cauſe of diſcontent into its tranſitory period? To ſoften the aſperity which difference in political opinions produces in the heart, ſhould be the ſtudy of every man, whatever his ſentiments, whatever his ſituation. What is the world but one wide family, on which the common parent looks with an eye of equal protection and impartiality! How abſurd then to daſh the draught of life with the nauſeous dregs of jealouſy, malice and contention! Let men conſider their fellow men, like themſelves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that which ſimply conſtrued is but an error of judgment. Let them leave perſonal invective for manly argument and endeavour to convince rather than to irritate each other—Let reaſon preſcribe bounds to enthuſiaſm, and difference of opinion ceaſe to be conſidered baſe principles and ſiniſter deſigns.

Mr. BARBER,

By giving the following a place in the Newport Mercury, you will much oblige

A Cuſtomer.

YOUR republiſhing the piece from J. Ruſſell's Commercial Gazette in your laſt, under the ſignature of Philo-Laocoon, gave me much pleaſure, as it undoubtedly did every true Federaliſt. Who after this can deny the juſtneſs and utility of going to war with France? None certainly but the vileſt enemies of our country; becauſe it is a war in which we have every thing to gain, and nothing to loſe; a war of Reaſon and Truth, againſt Falſhood and Error; of Kings and Nobles, againſt the Swiniſh Multitude; of Deſpotiſm and Oppreſſion, againſt Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man. In fine, a war that, if the Combined Powers are ſucceſsful, will turn the world upſide down, and we ſhall conſequently be the uppermoſt. But it is needleſs to ſay more; the juſt Reaſoning of Philo-Loacoon is incontrovertible, and ſufficient to convince any man of common ſenſe, that War is a greater bleſſing than the moſt advantageous treaty that could be made, even if it was on as generous terms as thoſe obtained by Mr. Jay of our friends the Britiſh, and fulfilled with the ſame punctuality and good faith. I doubt not but if our beloved Preſident ſhould read Philo-Laocoon, ſtruck with the juſtneſs of his Reaſoning, he would withhold the Envoys, and adviſe Congreſs to declare War, as the greateſt bleſſing they could poſſibly confer on the people of the United States. PHILO BELLUM.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Baniſter's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have alſo for Sale, Flour by the Barrel, 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead. Pimento by the Bag, and 100 Barrels Roſin.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Reſpectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next Northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Aſſortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Caſh.

He alſo continues his BAKING BUSINESS as uſual, on the Wharf below his Houſe—where any Merchant or Captain of Veſſel may be ſupplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, Sept. 17, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-ſtreet, where he has for Sale,

A handſome Aſſortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens; coarſe India Muſlins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Ruſſellets; Luteſtrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6.4 Muſlins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place ſhortly, and will ſell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum, by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The SLOOP POLLY,

CHRISTOPHER CONGDON, Maſter,

WILL ſail by the 1ſt of November.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Capt. BENEDICT SMITH, on the Point, at whoſe Wharf ſhe now lies.

Newport, October 7, 1799.

Newport, 26th Sept. 1799.

TO all whom it may concern, theſe Preſents are to give Notice, that the under written are appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive the Claims againſt the Eſtate of *JOHN A. HAZARD*, late of Newport, in the County of Newport, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; that Six Months are allowed for the Exhibition of ſaid Claims from the 2d Day of September, A. D. 1799: That the underwritten will in the mean Time attend at their reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Newport for the Purpoſe of receiving ſaid Claims. All Claims not exhibited within that Time will be rejected and barred agreeable to Law.

JOHN A. COLLINS, } *Commiſ-*
ROBERT LAWTON, jun. } *ſioners.*

September 26, 1799.

TO all whom it may concern, theſe Preſents are to give Notice, that the underwritten is appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Adminiſtrator upon the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of *JOHN A. HAZARD*, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq; deceaſed: All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment; and all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate are hereby required to exhibit them to the Commiſſioners on ſaid Eſtate for Examination, and report according to their Advertiſement for this Purpoſe, or they will be barred agreeable to Law.

GEO. P. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Caddies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

WILLIAM ENGS, jun.

THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

Newport, 30th Sept. 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Wholeſale Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spaniſh Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; beſt Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Brown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molaſſes; Chocolate; New York Soap; Freſh Raiſins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

A complete Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a conſtant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbreſſas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.

Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

Newport, 20th April, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to

J. WINGATE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 31ſt Day of this Inſtant, October, ſubject to the legal Claim of the Widow,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Lot of Land, late in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Spooner, of Newport, Sailmaker, deceaſed; for the Payment of the Legacy given to Elizabeth Spooner, now Elizabeth Dunham, by the laſt Will and Teſtament of her honored Father, of Newport, deceaſed, for the Payment of which, the ſaid Eſtate was made accountable—and if any Overplus after the Legacy aforeſaid—for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel—by the Approbation of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, and Direction of the Town-Council of the Town of Newport aforeſaid.

WING SPOONER, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, October 7, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Stands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

ON HAPPINESS.

OH, Happineſs! thou great and only end
To which our wiſhes and our labours tend;
Thee ſtill we trace, thro' ev'ry varied maze—
Thee ſtill we ſeek, a thouſand diff'rent ways;
Patient, for thee, an anxious life we ſpend,
Or boldly dare, for thee, to meet our end.
How art thou found! or in what diſtant land?
Can riches buy thee? or can pow'r command?
No! Happineſs nought outward can beſtow;
For on ourſelves, depends our bliſs or woe.

The like events, in life, occur to all;
The bad oft flouriſh, while the virtuous fall:
Yet vice is wretched, e'en while it ſucceeds,
And virtue ſtill is happy, tho' it bleeds;
Approving conſcience yields a ſecret joy,
Which fortune cannot give, nor yet deſtroy.

Doſt thou ſeek Happineſs? To virtue true,
Th' undevious path of rectitude purſue;
Intent alone to do thy duty ſtill,
Seek not an happy fate, nor ſhun an ill.
To act thy part aright, to thee is given;
Be this thy care;—th' event belongs to Heaven.

From a late Trenton Paper.

IT were well, if inſtead of the bitterneſs and contumely of party contentions, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of good friendſhip; to permit party poiſon to pollute the ſacred fountain of fellowſhip, and extend its baleful breath into the ſweeteſt comforts of ſociety, is robbing life of half its fleeting comforts. Is the "path of life ſo carpeted with joys" that we need preſs cauſe of diſcontent into its tranſitory period? To ſoften the aſperity which difference in political opinions produces in the heart, ſhould be the ſtudy of every man, whatever his ſentiments, whatever his ſituation. What is the world but one wide family, on which the common parent looks with an eye of equal protection and impartiality! How abſurd then to daſh the draught of life with the nauſeous dregs of jealouſy, malice and contention! Let men conſider their fellow men, like themſelves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that which ſimply conſtrued is but an error of judgment. Let them leave perſonal invective for manly argument and endeavour to convince rather than to irritate each other—Let reaſon preſcribe bounds to enthuſiaſm, and difference of opinion ceaſe to be conſidered baſe principles and ſiniſter deſigns.

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Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea } Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM ENGS, jun.

THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

Newport, 30th Sept. 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Wholeſale Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spaniſh Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; beſt Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Brown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molaſſes; Chocolate; New-York Soap; Freſh Raiſins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.

A L S O,

A complete Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a conſtant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.

The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbreſſas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.

Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

Newport, 20th April, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to
J. WINGATE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 31ſt Day of this Inſtant, October, ſubject to the legal Claim of the Widow,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Lot of Land, late in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Spooner, of Newport, Sailmaker, deceaſed; for the Payment of the Legacy given to Elizabeth Spooner, now Elizabeth Dunham, by the laſt Will and Teſtament of her honored Father, of Newport, deceaſed, for the Payment of which, the ſaid Eſtate was made accountable—and if any Overplus after the Legacy aforeſaid—for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel—by the Approbation of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, and Direction of the Town-Council of the Town of Newport aforeſaid.

WING SPOONER, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, October 7, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Stands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.